

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

## Unfounded Rumors About Gen. Banks.

## ANOTHER PICKET SKIRMISH.

## Enthusiasm of the Troops at the Recent Victory.

## EXCITEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

## THREATENED ATTACK ON FAIRMOUNT.

## BOLDNESS OF MISSOURI REBELS.

## Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WAHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1861.

## UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Foolish rumors that Gen. Banks has been driven back by the rebels are refuted by dispatches from Chain Bridge and Tennytown, and officers from Gen. Banks' column report all quiet on the Upper Potomac.

## PICKET SKIRMISH.

There was a picket skirmish this morning near the Alexandria Seminary between the rebels and some Jersey boys. Nobody hurt on our side.

## THE REPORTED FIGHT ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Washington Republican's story of a fight on Friday night, which we sent with a qualification last night, proves to have no foundation whatever.

## MORE ARRESTS.

Two Southern travelers from New-York and Boston were arrested to-day, and sent to Fort Lafayette. One was from Europe. Their trunks were seized, and, on examination, found to contain treasonable matter.

## THE NEW-YORK NINETEENTH MUTINEERS.

Five only of the 150 mutineers of the New-York 19th Regiment have reported. The rest will be sent to the Dry Tortugas.

## GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE CAPTURE OF HATTERAS.

Gen. McClellan sent a general order, giving, in brief, the news of our success at Hatteras, to every regiment, which was read at evening parade, and received by all with the utmost enthusiasm.

A number of Indiana visited Merideth's 19th Indiana Regiment this evening, after General McClellan's order was read. Secretary Smith and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax being called upon, made patriotic speeches, which heightened the soldiers' ardor.

## GEN. BLECKER TO BE PROMOTED.

It is rumored that Gen. Blecker will be appointed a Major-General. He was serenaded last night by a chorus of singers from the German Rifles and Garibaldi Guard.

## ANOTHER SERENADE.

Gen. Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry on Gen. McClellan's staff, was last night serenaded by a squad of cavalry. They sang a number of glees and choruses.

## INVITATION TO CONGRESSMAN DUNK.

Congressman Dunk of Indiana, who distinguished himself as Aid under Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia, has been invited to join his staff. He declined on the ground that it would conflict with his Congressional office, but will act as Volunteer Aid without pay, and is here now in service.

## RECEPTION OF COL. CLARK.

Col. Clark of the Massachusetts 11th was received by the regiment with the greatest enthusiasm on his return. He has not recovered from his sunstroke sufficiently to assume command.

## REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President reviewed the 1st and 3d Regiments of Sickles' Brigade this morning, and with Mr. Seward visited two other camps this evening.

## INCENDIARY FIRES.

Two fires, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, occurred here early this morning. The Provost Guards extinguished them. No engines were out. The city police went out of office last night. One rumor is that the fires were lit by allies of the rebels, to give them the range from Munson's Hill. The White House is in range between them.

## THE ISSUE OF PASSES.

The Provost-Marshal is acting with increased strictness in issuing passes. No person can obtain one except upon the most urgent business, and where loyalty is clearly established.

## TREASURY NOTES.

The Six per Cent Treasury Notes have almost all been issued. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of them were sent to Provost-Marshal Quartermaster McKinsty last Friday, where to pay dues. The Demand Treasury Notes are readily exchanged at par for gold in this city.

## SERENADE OF GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler was serenaded at the National Hotel at 10 o'clock this evening by the third infantry band. After the Star Spangled Banner was played, Hiram Wabridge introduced Gen. Butler, who, he said, had returned from glorious victory won by the combined army and navy of the United States, and Gen. Butler and Com. Stringham. They had captured two forts, 750 men, and had carried the war into the enemy's country, which should have been done three months ago. This triumph is the harbinger of still more anspicious results. (Applause.)

The band played, after which Gen. Butler appeared, greeted with great enthusiasm.

He thanked his friends for the token of kind regard and compliment to the army and navy, and said that he was proud to be present at such a demonstration in honor of the army and navy, and to be present at such a demonstration in honor of the army and navy, and to be present at such a demonstration in honor of the army and navy.

Where it pertains to the Union, it would not belong to him, to the Navy, and the gallant Stringham, to whom the result is due. Oh! glorious night, to see that arm of the Union stretched out against rebellion. Would that you could have stood upon the ship's deck and seen the rebel fleet upon the Rebel batteries, and then see the Union, hearing by accident the sound of cannonading, coming up to take her part if necessary.

To have heard the roar of cannon and cheers of men, would have been a man's life by years. It came out on the first day of the campaign that the flag came down from the first of the two forts which stood in the line of the rebel army. The Union flag stood in the line of the rebel army. The Union flag stood in the line of the rebel army. The Union flag stood in the line of the rebel army.

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troops were landed. On the moment of landing a white flag appeared, sent to an ornament of the Navy by one who had disgraced it, Commodore Barron, formerly of the U. S. Navy, surrendered to Commodore Stringham, commanding the blockading squadron of the United States, with 715 men, who are now on the flag-ship Minnesota, on their way to Fort Lafayette.

Thirty old cannon, 1,000 small arms, and munitions of war, a ship loaded with that which should be taken over to the South, a large quantity of our merchandise, two light boats stolen from the coast they were placed to defend, and a schooner load of the only produce of North Carolina besides rebellion, pitch-pine wood.

This result is but the beginning of the triumph of the Navy of which Deatur, Bainbridge, and McDougall are the brightest lights. He then defended the Navy Department from charges of ineptitude, and said it has secured as great results as any Navy of the Old World in the same time. We have had a reverse—a puny—but where are the troops no panic has overtaken?

But with the results of experience, our army, aided by the Navy and Jack Frost, will march southward and take no step backward till rebellion is crushed and the Union men of the South have secured to them their rights guaranteed by the Constitution—Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close cheers were given for Gen. Butler, Com. Stringham, and the navy. Messrs. Sedgwick, of New-York, McDougall, and Walbridge were called for and made short speeches.

## INTERESTING FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

## THREATENED ATTACK ON FAIRMOUNT.

WHEELING, Sept. 1, 1861.

There is considerable excitement here to-night in consequence of a dispatch just received from Fairmount, Marion County, by the Governor, stating that a large number of Secessionists had risen in the back country, and were marching on the town to burn it and tear up the railroad track.

The drums are beating to arms, and the streets are crowded with people. The Governor is dispatching the Home Guard and volunteer citizens to Fairmount, and the trains are about ready to start. The rising is supposed to be in concert with some movement of Gen. Lee's.

All the United States troops have lately gone forward from that point. It is feared that the movement among the Secessionists may be general, and large numbers of citizens are going on patrol to-night.

## IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

## BOLDNESS OF THE REBELS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, August 30, 1861.

This morning our city was surprised by the arrival of 100 mounted and armed Rebels, who paraded the streets and captured two United States army recruiting officers and then returned to their camp, which is some eight miles distant.

It is rumored that there are 150 men rendezvoused near here. The withdrawal of the Federal troops from this point and vicinity has left the field open for their depredations.

## WASHINGTON, Mo., Sept. 1, 1861.

Last night 16 of the United States Reserve Corps in this county were ordered to arrest a violent Secessionist living some ten miles west of here. On approaching the house the lights were put out, and the owner, learning their intention, fired a double-barreled shotgun, killing two of the Reserve Corps. They then burst open the door and killed him and another man who fired and ran.

There is a camp of Secessionists in that neighborhood, a few miles from where the above-mentioned occurrence took place. Seventy of the Reserve Corps left here this morning, to hold them in check until reinforcements can be obtained.

## THE TRAIN FROM ST. JOSEPH ARRIVED AT SAFE THIS EVENING.

The reports of the tracks being torn up for miles west of Palmyra cannot be true. There is great excitement here to-night occasioned by fears of an attack by the rebels from Missouri.

## JERRESON CITY, Mo., Sept. 1, 1861.

Col. Marshall's Cavalry were at Georgetown, on Thursday, and surrounded the town, taking Mr. Magoffin prisoner with several others. One of Col. Marshall's men was killed and one badly wounded. They have probably reached Lexington by this time.

## FROM GEN. BANKS'S COLUMN.

## REPORTED ARREST OF HON. E. J. PENDLETON BY THE REBELS.

PLEASANT HILL, Maryland, Aug. 30, 1861.

Advice received from Maryland, today, states that Hon. Edmund J. Pendleton of Berkeley County, Virginia, has been captured by the rebels. Mr. Pendleton was one of the most prominent Union men of that county.

Everything is quiet along the Potomac between the mouths of Susquehanna and Monocacy Rivers this morning.

## AN AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO.

## STRANGE DOINGS.

The bark Scio, Capt. Follenberg, arrived at this port yesterday, last, from London, and makes the following report:

On Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. (noon account), South Sea bearing N. N. W., distant 30 miles, saw a steamer N. E. of us. At 9:45 p. m. she came up on our port quarter, and hailed us the usual questions being asked, "Where from?" "Where bound?" and "Where does the bark belong?" All of which questions were answered by Capt. F. They then said, "Report the R. B. Forbes bound south on a cruise."

Capt. F. then inquired respecting the news in the United States. He was informed that there were plenty of privateers around there, and that several vessels had been taken, and then requested Capt. F. to send his boat on board, to which Capt. F. replied that his boat was on the house. They then said they would send theirs. The bark at the time was steering west, making about one knot per hour, with a light air from S. E. Capt. F. then brought his vessel to the wind and took in the lower headsails. In about ten minutes the steamer's boat came alongside, the officer of which was met by Capt. F. in the gangway. He said, "Capt. Gregory sends his compliments, and wishes you to come on board the Forbes, and that he will not detain you long."

Captain F. replied, give my compliments to Captain Gregory, and tell him that I never leave my ship at sea, unless I am obliged to do so. His answer was that Captain F. had better go, as that was the Captain's orders. Captain F. said no, but he could not look at his papers if he wished to, which he did not wish to do. Captain F. a good night. He then returned to the steamer. Captain F. the heard orders given on board the steamer to fire the guns, and almost immediately a shot was fired at the bark. Captain F. then hailed the steamer and inquired what he was to understand if it, when a reply was given "aye, aye," and immediately another shot was fired, which went away the foretopmast brace and passed through the foretopmast.

In a few moments the boat containing the same officer that paid the previous visit, returned with Capt. Gregory's compliments, and wished to know if Capt. F. had any coals to spare. Capt. F. replied that he had none, and to the inquiry if the vessel was in ballast, was answered in the affirmative. Capt. F. then inquired why they fired into his vessel, and was answered that Capt. Gregory thought they had not shown him proper respect in not looking the major way. Capt. F. rejoined, that if he was a privateer to say so, as his vessel was unarmed, and he did not wish to have a target made of him. They said the steamer was not a privateer but the R. B. Forbes, bound south on a cruise, and had sailed from Boston the Sunday previous.

The boat then left and the steamer crossed the bark's bows and hailed, inquiring if they had lost any one or done any damage, and if any assistance was needed. The answer was they had shot away the foretopmast brace but required no assistance, and that Captain F. would report them when he arrived in New-York. He then said he took the bark to be an enemy trying to escape, and that he did not wish to hurt his friends, but they were in their country's service and fighting their

country's battles. Capt. F. replied "good," and requested his crew to give them three cheers, which was done and returned by the steamer's crew. She then steamed away S. W., which Capt. F. was very glad to see, as he still held suspicion of something wrong.

Capt. F. is not positive as to the steamer being the R. B. Forbes, but his description answers that vessel. She was a propeller, two pipes, two masts and square-rigged on foremast.

## ANOTHER TRAITOROUS NEWSPAPER CRUSHED.

MAZCH CHENE, Pa., Sept. 1, 1861.

Some persons entered The Carbon Democrat office here last night and destroyed the type, upset the galleys, &c. The press was not disturbed.

## THE VICTORY AT HATTERAS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1, 1861.

The following is General Order No. 8, issued by Gen. Wool:

## HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8. The Commanding General has great satisfaction in announcing a glorious victory, achieved by the combined operations of the Army and Navy, at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, under the command of Commodore Stringham and Major-General Butler.

The result of this gallant enterprise is the capture of 715 men, including Commodore Barron, and one of the North Carolina Cabinet, 1,000 stand of arms, and 250 kegs of powder, 5 stand of colors, and 31 pieces of cannon, including one 10-inch columbiad, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 150 bags of cotton, and 800 volunteers, and 500 prisoners of the Army.

This gallant affair will not fail to stimulate the regulars and volunteers to greater achievements. Obedience, order, discipline, and instruction are indispensable to maintain the interest, honor, and humane institutions of the Union. By command of Major-General WOOL.

CHAS. ARCHER, Captain M. Anthony, A. A. G.

## SECRETARY SEWARD AT HOME.

On Thursday evening the Willard Guards of Auburn paid a marching salute to Secretary Seward, at his private residence in Auburn. A vast crowd of people had gathered, with the expectation that the Secretary would address his fellow-citizens. And in this they were not disappointed. The Auburn Advertiser says:

Gov. Seward appeared upon the steps, and in response to the loud cheers said, in substance, that he recognized the marked propriety in a member of the Cabinet, to whom are entrusted the secrets of the Government, appearing before and addressing the public on subjects of such vast moment as those before the country. But he could say, that before the country, he was not a member of the Cabinet, but a citizen, and he would address the people as such.

He then turned to the right to visit his home and mingle with his family, and after an absence of eight months, he had come home to see his wife, his children and his friends. If they were asked how long he should stay, they could answer for him that he was given five days leave of absence, and the limit is now nearly expired, and in the morning, with his family, he should return to his post of duty.

You will ask, tell us when the war will end? It may terminate next week, next month, next year. That depends upon you. You are brave, you are loyal, if you are brave, you will soon be brought to a successful issue. If you have the strength, it is for you to compel a peace. The United States possess 20,000,000 of free citizens, the daylary States 8,000,000. If you are equally as brave, as devoted to the cause of your country as they are to their cause, we must soon terminate. But if they are more courageous, more active—if they are stronger—then the duration of the war is, indeed, an uncertainty. It amounts to just this—an appeal has been made by the majority from the verdict of the majority at the ballot-box, to the cannon's mouth; if the majority now submit, it is only because they are less brave, true, and courageous.

For the past hundred days, I have seen three thousand and brave men hastening each day to the field of action, and three thousand who were citizens to-day will be in the field to-morrow. You could never fight for a cause more glorious; you could never fight for a cause more just; you could never fight for a cause more worthy of sacrifice. I return to-morrow, when I shall again see you, I know not. It has been my wish that when I pass away, my remains may repose in your midst, but should you—should your State prove unworthy to the great trust imposed in this great trial, my bones never be laid in the midst of you, but be laid to rest in the land of the living, and faithful to my country. I shall stand true to my country and to my duty, and supported faithfully, our cause cannot fail—our Government will never be overthrown.

The above abstract covers a field of ideas of the speech and its effects. Few very few, will forget the solemnity of the voice and the impressive manner in which Mr. Seward pronounced the closing portions of his speech. His friends gathered by hundreds beneath the deep shade of the trees his own had planted; his neighbors clustered about the door of the house to which he had long been a guest; and the whole scene, lighted by the flaring lamps, the earnest speaker, standing with column and upturned face beneath the thick vine that clustered above the door, formed a scene that will linger long in the memories of those present.

At the close of the speech, many of the citizens pressed forward to shake hands with the Secretary, while the band and the Willards marched from the grounds and proceeded direct to the Armory, where they were dismissed.

## LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

Staten Island is still visited, every Sunday, by thousands of visitors to the military camps, though, for the present, recent drafts have called away all the well advanced regiments as points of attraction. Yesterday the eastern shore ferry carried across some 4,000 people, who, in general, made the round of the camps. Camp Scott, and Camp Lafayette having been deserted, the only volunteers' quarters now left are in the neighborhood of the first and second landings, and at Silver Lake. At Quarantine the 3d Irish Rifles are pleasantly situated in "Camp Kerrigan," and provided with every convenience; a commodious new building has lately been erected as a mess and cook house, and the recently have seven of the old hospital buildings on the hill entirely to themselves. At 11 a. m., yesterday, the regiment attended religious services in the church at the rear of the grounds.

Camp Washington (formerly Col. Wilson's) has been improved in the addition of a few buildings, and the erection of a line flagstaff in the center of the beautiful parade ground. Scarcely a thousand men are in the camp, belonging in part, to the Empire Zouaves, the Artillery Regiment, the New-York Rifles, and the Yates Rifles. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon preaching was largely attended in the mess house. A short distance further on is the camp of the British Volunteers.

Silver Lake is constantly the destination of a great proportion of visitors to Staten Island, its contents in the woods, its delightful shade, and beautiful water view, making it a desirable lounging place of a Sunday afternoon. It is the encampment of the Scott Rifles and the Harris Light Cavalry. At Stapleton the white tents of the 1st Irish Guards were unveiled yesterday morning by a parade, after which, at 10 o'clock, a sermon was preached by the Chaplain.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY. This regiment, now comprised of 1st and 2nd regiments, is now organized and has only been organized in one case, the 1st Fire Zouaves (Col. Ellsworth) by a few days. Credit is largely due to Col. Davies and his equally enterprising and energetic Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick. The 2nd and 3rd companies leave to-day for Washington, and the 1st and 4th companies will be ordered to New-York. The command of Major Henry Davies, Col. Davies being confined to his bed, and Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick being engaged in purchasing and forwarding horses and equipments to Washington. Both these officers will join their regiments of this corps end of the week. The officers and men of this corps are of such a character that they will undoubtedly be of great service to themselves and the regiment a position of honor.

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